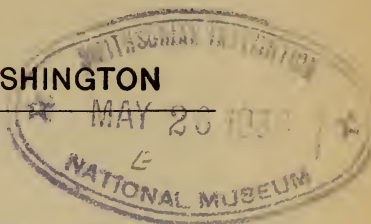


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A NEW SPECIES OF FROG FROM HAITI.

BY DORIS M. COCHRAN.

In comparing wax impressions of the vomerine teeth of some Hispaniolan frogs identified as *Eleutherodactylus flavescens* in order to discover their degree of individual variation, a small lot from the Citadel of King Christophe in Haiti was found to differ markedly from the large series taken near Samaná in the Dominican Republic. Since other minor differences appeared when the two forms were closely compared, the Citadel species seems to merit separation.

Eleutherodactylus poolei, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Resembles *Eleutherodactylus flavescens* Noble in having notched digital dilations. Differs in having two small weak patches of vomerine teeth widely separated from each other, larger eyes, a smaller tympanum and more distinct color pattern.

Type.—U. S. N. M. 73999, an adult male from the Citadel of King Christophe, Haiti, collected on February 14, 1928, by A. J. Poole. Paratypes, U. S. N. M. 74000-5 with the same data.

Description of the type.—Tongue elongate, narrow, not emarginate behind; vomerine teeth in two short, weak, posteriorly converging, widely separated patches behind the choanae and between their inner levels; head moderate, without ridges; nostril almost at end of snout, its distance from eye a little less than diameter of latter; upper eyelid broad, equal to inter-orbital diameter; tympanum equal to one-half the diameter of eye, and nearly touching its posterior border; disks of fingers and toes large, notched; disk of 3rd finger nearly as broad as the tympanum, of 4th toe about one-half this distance; 1st finger slightly shorter than 2nd; toes and fingers unwebbed; 1st toe long, reaching to base of disk of 2nd toe; 5th toe considerably longer than 3rd; subarticular tubercles well developed; two small metatarsal tubercles, the inner oval, the outer round; a few small plantar and palmar tubercles; a distinct inner tarsal ridge; the bent limbs being laid along the sides, knee and elbow are slightly separated; the hind limbs being adpressed, heel reaches nearly to nostril; the hind limbs being placed vertically to axis of body, heels overlap. Skin of upper parts finely sha-

greened; a median dorsal ridge, less prominent on snout, fading out on sacral region; a glandular ridge over tympanum, and a very fine, branching glandular line just above and behind the shoulder on the side of the body, but no prominent dorsolateral fold; skin of throat and chest smooth; belly and lower surface of thighs minutely granular; an external vocal sac extending across the throat, marked by some small diagonal folds of skin in front of the shoulders when not inflated.

Dimensions.—Snout to vent, 28 mm.; width of head, 10.5 mm.; diameter of eye, 4.5 mm.; diameter of tympanum, 2 mm.; foreleg from axilla, 19 mm.; hind leg from vent, 46 mm.; vent to heel, 27 mm.; tibia, 15.5 mm.; femur 15 mm.

Color (in alcohol).—Dorsum clay color; a narrow chocolate interorbital bar not extending onto the upper eyelids; an irregular W-shaped brown mark behind the occiput, its outer terminations extending onto the post-tympanic area; several small brown spots on the snout, and series of similar spots on the back tending to be arranged in short transverse rows; canthus rostralis with a brown stripe, spotted with deeper chocolate; upper lip light raw umber with indistinct dark and light spots; upper surfaces of tibia, foot and forearm with brown crossbars; upper femur with the bars very indistinct, its posterior surface immaculate; ventral surface immaculate buff, except for some faint dark suffusions on the throat of the male.

Variations.—The five paratypes, all smaller than the type, differ only slightly. The adpressed hind limb reaches sometimes to the anterior corner of the eye, sometimes to the tip of the snout. The vomerine teeth are weak and short in all specimens. The dorsal ground color varies from buff to drab, but the dark pattern is remarkably constant. The dorsal skin is minutely shagreened in all but one specimen, in which it appears to be smooth.

Observations.—The new species differs from the *flavescens* of the Samaná region in having larger eyes, the eye diameter equalling twice that of the tympanum, while the vomerine teeth are strikingly weak in comparison. The pigment is likewise more distinctly concentrated in a definite pattern of spots on the dorsal surface in these frogs from the Citadel, and the light and dark areas stand out sharply, instead of being blurred and suffused into half-tones, as is the case in practically all of the frogs from the eastern part of the island.

Three paratypes of *E. flavescens*, Amer. Mus. N. H., 31556-7 and 31543 from Lo Bracita, kindly loaned by Dr. G. K. Noble, differ from the new form in their larger size and less distinct color pattern, as well as in having tubercles on top of the snout, which is less pointed. The femur appears to be a trifle shorter. The eye is also considerably smaller, and is well separated from the tympanum, while in *poolei* this interval is quite narrow.